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AMESEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. ARREY'S PARK THEATRE-OUR AMERICAN COUSTN. STANDARD THEATRE-HANLEY. DALA'S THEATRE-DIVORCE AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXCIPITION. THALIA THEATRE-EDRICON ASSET. AQUARIUM-MERRY TUNKES-PINAPORE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-GIROFLE-GIROFLA BOOTH'S THEATRE-RESCUED. SIBLO'S GARDEN-ESCHASTRENE. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-HORRISS. HOFELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE-THE PRENCH SPY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-MY PARTNER. WALLACK'S -- CONTENTS OF COURT.

GERMANIA THEATRE-DIR HERREN ELTERN POLLY THEATRE-UNCLE TOR'S CARIN. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLICAN GUARD CHOWDER. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-NO-PINAPORE ABERLE'S TREATRE-VARIETY. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. STRINWAY HALL-THOMAS' CONCERT. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-RIP VAN WINKER HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-ROYAL PAVORITE

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day we'l be warm and fair. To-morrow the same conditions are likely

Now WE ARE TOLD that there was never to have been a Grant boom anyhow.

SEVERAL PROMINENT CLERGYMEN have returned from Europe, but the devil does not seem to have gone abroad this season.

A BEGGAR with five thousand dollars in bank is reported. Probably most of the people who gave her money can afford to envy her.

THE HUASCAR has been at it again. This time she has dismounted a Chilean 300-pounder in a shore battery-a feat in gunnery which any naval commander would be proud of.

ANOTHER DEAD MAN is to be exhumed for the satisfaction of life insurance companies. It is rapidly becoming as uncomfortable to die poor as to die rich, provided one's life is in-

THE HERALD'S WEATHER PREDICTIONS

have been made useful in many ways, but we never expected that they would be taken into the pulpit to make similes of, as they were THE HAYDEN-STANNARD MURDER comes into court again to-morrow, but where the jurymen

are to be obtained is a mystery, for every man in Connecticut has a full-fledged opinion about the affair.

Dr. Hall says men should not allow snow or and weather to keep them from church, for they do not stay away from their offices for such reasons. But men are always certain that at their offices they will be kept awake.

By OCR SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH from Paris It appears that a great number of prominent Frenchmen are in favor of a new treaty of commerce with the United States-one which shall be framed according to sound business princi

ARE EVEN AMERICAN AUTOGRAPHS to be nur tured and protected by our tariff system ! If not, why was duty collected fately on some American engravings which had been sent abroad only for the signatures of the artists after whose pie tures they were made!

ABOUT ONE IN TEN of our population visited Central Park yesterday and beheld instead of the beautiful garden, for which so much money has been paid, a plot of ground so shamefully neglected that to put it in proper order again will cost considerably more than the sum nomi nally saved by reducing the appropriation.

A NEGLECTED CHILD .- Cannot the Park Department afford to serub the little boy who has stood so long upon the fountain at Broadway and Thirty-third street! He is a pretty child in spite of his broken arm and appealing pose, but he has been neglected until dirty fringe foot long droops from his cherubic shoulders, while his dirty cheeks would disgrace the worst orphan asylum in the city.

It Was Stated in a temperance meeting yesterday that the wine of the Hebrews was the juice that naturally exudes from broken grapes, and was not intoxicating. Grapes may have acted that way in Judea, but no vineyardist of the present day ever found such juice. The "first running," as it is called, yields the best wine, but millions of men have been made drunk by it. Tell us something that we can be-

OUR NEW INDIAN ENEMIES are described. collectively and individually, in another column. If any other nation were to attempt to fight such fellows with a few attenuated fragments of a skeleton army how we American would jeer! And, likely enough, some Congressman who has always opposed efforts toward increasing the efficiency of the army would demand such interference by stronger nations as would prevent useless bloodshed.

THE WEATHER .- The depression that was advancing from the Northwest, as stated in vester day's HERALD, has now reached the Mississippi and Missouri valleys; but, although the pressure within it is low, it has not developed any energy. The barometer is high over the Atlantic coas north of Florida. In the Gulf States it is falling steadily, owing to the movement of a depression in the vicinity of the West Indies. Rain fell in the lake regions and on the South Atlantic coast. The weather in the other districts was generally fine. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the central valleys and on the Gulf coast, Elsewhere they were light. The temperature rose in nearly all sections of the country. The weather over the British Islands is flue. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail.

Objects!

It is a singular, and, so far as we can recollect, an unexampled political canvass that is now in progress in this State and eity. There is nothing unprecedented in the fact that a portion of the democratic party bolts; this has repeatedly happened before, the most conspicious instance being the free soil bolt in 1848, when a portion of the New York democracy (Mr. Tilden among them) ran Van Buren for the Presidency to defeat General Cass and succeeded in the attempt, as Mr. Kelly and Tammany will now succeed in defeating Governor Robinson. But Mr. Kelly has other purposes than mere revenge. Besides defeating Robinson he hopes to establish his future leadership of the democratic party of the State. His bolt differs from former democratic bolts in the circumstance that it looks to a speedy reunion of the party on a basis which will insure his personal ascendancy. Only Mr. Kelly's most sanguine support-

ers can be very confident of his success in this bold undertaking; but it is necessary to recognize his aims if we would form an intelligent judgment of the canvass during its progress. It is a hazardous game which Mr. Kelly is playing, and the chances are against his success; but nobody can predict with any certainty what advantages he may find in the chapter of accidents. If Senator Conkling should be deserted by his usual good fortune Mr. Kelly perhaps stands as fair a chance to be the heir of that good fortune as any other politician in the State. We desire our readers to take note that we are not discussing probabilities, but possibilities, our purpose being to explain what Mr. Kelly is aiming at, and not what we expect him to accomplish.

Mr. Kelly's views are not limited to the defeat of Robinson and the election of Cornell. He indeed sims at this, but he aims at a great deal beyond. If he were as sure of reaching his ulterior objects as he has reason to be of accomplishing his immediate purpose it would be necessary to class him in the highest rank of successful politicians. But if he only defeats Robinson and gives the State to the republicans he will. like a blind Samson, pull down the pillars of the democratic edifice and be buried in

It would be unjust to Mr. Kelly to consider him as a mere ally of the republican party. While he openly avows his intention to elect the republican candidate for Governor he regards this as a transient expedient for convincing the democratic party of the State that it cannot safely defy the wishes of the Tammany organization. Having shown the State democracy how dependent it is on Tammany for success in a State canvass Mr. Kelly will be ready to resume his old relations with the party it it will submit to his dictation. Nothing is further from his intention than to dissolve his connection with the democratic party of the State. What he means is morely to teach the democracy of the State that they can succeed with his co-operation, but not against his opposition. He is ready to act in full harmony with the party as soon as it acknowledges that it cannot dispense with his assistance. The purpose of the bolt is not to dissolve his connection with the party, but to convince the party that, since it cannot do without him, it owes a reasonable deference to his Mr. Kelly is playing a game which is

even more hazardous than it is bold. If the democratic party is badly beaten in the State it will be attributed to his bolt, and he will be held responsible. But Mr. Kelly himself looks to a different result. He expects to demonstrate that the party would have succeeded had it followed his advice. It is possible, though not probable, that the result of the election may furnish such a demonstration. If the Robinson vote for Governor plus the Kelly vote for Governor should exceed the vote for Cornell it will be plain that the democrats would have succeeded with a candidate acceptable to the whole party. Should this be the actual result the democratic party will have no reason to be discouraged by Governor Robinson's defeat. If the party fails this year, simply in consequence of a division of its vote between two candidates, there will be no reason why it should not succeed next year if its undivided vote is given to one ticket. A heavy vote for Mr. Kelly would not portend a democratic defeat in this State next year unless the combined vote for Robinson and for Kelly should be less than the vote for Cornell. If the total vote of the two democratic sections should amount to a majority it is obvious that a union of these sections next year on a mutually acceptable candidate would have the best chance of earrying the State.

Mr. Kelly intends that his supporters shall go into the State canvass as democrats. standing on the Syracuse platform and voting the Syracuse ticket with the single exception of the candidate for Governor. We know no reason for doubting the sincerity of this declared intention. Assuming it to be sincere the democratic vote will be as large for the bulk of the ticket as if there had been no split. But if the whole democratic State ticket is elected with the exception of the candidate for Governor such a result will prove that the democrats have a majority in the State and will also prove that it depends on Tammany whather this majority can be made effective in the Presidential election. This is the result at which Mr. Kelly is aiming. If Robinson is defeated and the rest of the democratic ticket saved the defeat of the one candidate and the election of the others will be attributed to Mr. Kelly. He will then seem to hold the fate of the democratic party in his own hands. It will be apparent that the party in New York can elect any State candidates whom he supports and cannot elect any whom he opposes. If this should come to be acknowledged Mr. Kelly will hold the vote of New York in his hand and will become the dictator of the democratic party. He is far enough from having acquired this

Will Mr. Kelly's Bolt Accomplish Its whole republican State ticket will be elected, and that Cornell will receive more votes than Robinson and Kelly together. But should Kelly succeed in his aim of electing the whole democratic ticket except Robinson, and should his own vote added to Robinson's make a majority of those cast for Governor, it would then depend on the will of Mr. Kelly whether the electoral vote of New York shall be given to the democratic or to the republican candidate for the Presidency. It is conceded that the democratic party cannot elect the next President without the State of New York. If Kelly accomplishes all he aims at in this election Mr. Tilden will he an impossible candidate since Kally's ability to defeat Robinson would be regarded as proof that he had the ability and the will defeat Tilden. We suppose that Mr. Tilden would not want the democratic nomination if confronted with this certainty of defeat.

> ENGINES THAT EMIT THE FUMES OF burning sulphur and carbonic acid gas in suffocating volumes are a nuisance on the elevated roads, which can and must be abated.

Ireland's Anti-Rent Agitation.

A winter of privations and sullen excitement may be easily toreseen in Ireland. The agitation against the payment of rents on the present ruinous scale and to demand fixity of tenure takes greater dimensions daily. The leaders of the movementsuch men as Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor Power-are members of Parliament of the 'obstructive" type, and have a hold upon the masses to which the more conservative of the home rulers can lay no claim. Home rulers like Mr. Mitchell Henry, who hold immense rent rolls, must of necessity lose weight in such a struggle for life as has come upon the Irish neasantry. At the meetings held yesterday, one near Cork, another in Maye, near the scene of the late attempted murder of a landlord's agent, a third in Galway and a fourth in Queen's county, the speeches and their reception indicate a high tension of feeling which may be difficult to keep up without leading the peasantry beyond the attitude of "passive resistance" laid down by the speakers. It is worthy of note that the extreme nationalists are reported to be counselling their brethren to hold aloof from the anti-rent meetings, not for the purpose of discountenancing them, but that they may hold themselves more fully n reserve "for the day of action." What there may be ominous in this it is hard to say; it may be a mere ingenious proclamation to distract the government, but the temper of the meetings shows that there is very little to distinguish those who take part in them from the most pronounced foes of English rule in Ireland. The sullen force of the present agitation, due, no doubt, to the desperate condition of the masses outside the towns. marks it apart from the previous agitations of the century in Ireland. It was the taunt of that unsparing critic of Ireland, Mr. James Anthony Froude, that Irish rebellions failed of effect because, whatever its excitability, there was a lack of desperation in the Irish character; that hence rebellions broke out prematurely and collapsed suddenly. Whether this can be verified in the present drift of affairs remains to be seen. The movement resembles in outline the "tithe agitation" of a generation ago, but it is backed by the grim force of Hunger and has other impulses of its own. It says to the tenantry, "If you pay rents you will starve; if you are evicted you can no more than die of hunger; stand together and you shall neither starve nor be turned out of your homes." It may be revolutionary, but it calls for a quality of resistance which has been exhibited time and again in Irish history, and if steadily pursued has this advantage, that it leaves the door open for the legislative power of the English government to choose between a sweeping reform in the land tenure and a dragooning policy that will not only force a rebellion n the near future, but lay the seeds of others for a century to come. The question of interest at present is, Can the anti-

TRAVEL IS MADE A MISERY on the elevated roads owing to the stench of burning sulphur and suffocating carbonic acid gas which pervades the cars. This nuisance can and must be abated.

rent leaders keep their followers in hand?

The O'Leary Race Begun,

The race for the Astley belt seems to have only whetted the public appetite for more of the same sport, and the admission price being within the means of the masses it is quite likely that the Garden will more than once this week be packed to overflowing. Widely different as the field is from last week's, one man seemingly having child's play of it with most of his antagonists, it is still far from sure that by eleven Saturday night Mr. "Blower" Brown will be still leading. McLeavy, the Scot, is a pedestrian with a simply marvellous record, though at six-day work his experience has been limited. But should one or two like him rash the pace to-day and to-morrow it will take a strong head on Brown's part to abstain from overdoing it, and so not reserving enough for hard work later in the week, and from the quality of not a few of his rivals there is strong chance of a score from them which will loom up alongside some of the best yet recorded. It is well that the error in the length of the course was discovered in time to avoid the annoying sequel which is now coming from the former match. By the way, Hazael at least, if not Rowell too, should take a part in this contest. Both are entered, and handsome an income as Rowell will make exhibiting himself about the country he could doubtless make a better thing of it by being in this struggle. Had O'Leary too, instead of lying back for his match with Rowell, gone in now and beaten the "Blower" it would have proved far more remunerative step than his present plan; for they pay better for these things here than they do in England.

A NUISANCE that can and must be abatedthe stench of burning sulphur and sufficating carbonic acid gas emitted from the position as yet, for it is probable that the engines of the elevated roads.

The Belonguered Troops.

In the absence of direct news from the force under Colonel Merritt sent to relieve the corralled command near Milk Creek speculation runs rife as to the fate of the latter. It is held that Lieutenant Payne, who sent for reinforcements, knew what the chances were, and he said he could hold out for five days. If he could keen the savages at bay for five days he could, it is believed, continue the defence for six, which would bring the relieving force to the corral. Means, it is believed, would be found to let him know that help was coming, so that he would be encouraged to hold his ground without taking any risk in the agony of desperation to get away. But other speculators, less hopeful, fear that the tension of a defence at close quarters over so long a time would wear out the troopers and that they would fall easy victims to a vigorous night attack. Still another line of speculation is that the Utes would leave the beleaguered troops after a siege of a day or two. With their facilities for intormation as to an advancing force and the chances they would have for a successful retreat the latter theory has little weight. By this evening we shall probably know the truth. There seems now to be no hope left that Agent Meeker, his family, or any of the white people at the agency, have escaped butchery.

Mr. Mapleson Complains. Brevet Colonel Mapleson-he can correct us if this is not his true military title, though we perceive no reason why an operatic manager should affect military rank-Brevet Colonel Mapleson arrived in New York day before yesterday, and yesterday he was interviewed by one of our local newspapers. Brevet Colonel Mapleson was rather more bumptions in the interview than quite beseems the modesty of a stranger. His bragging description of the merits of his new troupe would, perhaps, have become some other mouth better than his. After the recognition he received here last winter he might safely have waited for the qualities of his new singers to be discovered by others instead of proclaimed by himself. Brevet Colonel Mapleson's preliminary puffing of himself would, under any circumstances, be in questionable taste, and in a business sense it evinces a want of tact. New York people are competent judges of opera. Curiosity will attract audience on the first night, and the verdict of our intelligent musical public will then determine whether Brevet Colonel Mapleson's second opera season is to be a success. There was no necessity for his coming before the public and dilating on the points of his performers. It would be rather more fit and decorous for such eulogies to proceed from others rather

than from himself. But we should have passed the pomposity of this somewhat too effusive interview in friendly and regretful silence if Brevet Colonel Mapleson had not thought fit to assail the proprietors of the Academy of Music. His profuse puffing of the membars of his troupe is a mere fault of taste-a little too Barnum-like, perhaps, but still pardonable-but his assault on his patrons and benefactors passes from the domain of taste to the higher domain of morals. The obligation of gratitude is not a matter of taste, and there are well informed people in this city who will think that Brevet Colonel Mapleson has "turned his heel" against benefactors who have fed him. Those who are in the best position to know think that Mr. Mapleson's success last winter was due to the liberality in the matter of rent and the social encouragement of the proprietors of the Academy of Music. Of all men in the world it least becomes Brevet Colonel Mapleson to complain of the use which those gentlemen make of their own property. His grievance lies in the fact that they have let the Academy to Maretzek for a short season preceding his first opening. But if his singers have the transcendent merits which be claims for them he should be glad of a foil which will sat off their superiority. We are willing to concede Mr. Mapleson's claim that he will give more brilliant entertainments next winter than he did last ; but there are some things (we hope he will take the hint and understand us) that he did last year which we have an interest in hoping that he will not repeat.

A Nuisance that can and must be abatedthe stench of burning sulphur and suffocating carbonic acid gas emitted from the engines of the elevated roads.

Can a Man and Woman Marry Themseives !

No branch of American law is, perhaps in a worse jumble than that relating to the marriage contract. In hardly any two States in the Union are the statutes on the subject the same, and in more than one instance marriages which have been held valid by the Supreme Court of the United States would be, if contracted under the laws of several of the States, null and void. The latest interesting case involving the question of what is a legal marriage has arisen in Massachusetts, and is now pending in the Supreme Court of that State. It involves an answer to the question "Can a man and woman marry themselves ?" or, in other words, does a contract of marriage before witnesses constitute a legal marriage in that State? The facts are briefly these; -Last July the Rev. Mr. Munson, a Second Advent minister, of Worcester, undertook, at the close of the services in his church, to marry himself to a Miss Eaton. No other clergyman or legal representative of the Commonwealth officiated; he simply took the lady to be his wife and she declared her willingness to take him as her husband. The parties were of full age, the usual notice was filed in the office of the City Clerk and the parties to the contract believed the ceremony they had performed constituted a valid marriage. The Commonwealth, however, was of an entirely different opinion, and the Rev. Mr. Munson was criminally prosecuted in the Superior Court and found

case was argued a few days ago. In behalf of the State it is contended that the presence of a clergyman or a civil officer was necessary to make the marriage valid, and in a case which arose some years since in the same State it was so held by the supreme legal authority in the Commonwealth. The defendant, on the other hand, contends that the statute provisions on the subject prescribing the presence of ministers or civil magistrates are merely permissive, not mandatory, and that their absence does not create such an informality as to Missouri and Massachusetts are nearly similar, and this position of the defendant has its anthority on the same side, but notwithstanding these two decisions the Massachusetts precedent is the other way. The decision in the case will be dreams, the straw hat made many a rewatched with interest, not only in the old Bay State, but outside of it. Meanwhile Mr. Munson occupies the curious position of being legally married according to United States and Missouri law and of being illegally married and therefore guilty of a crime according to the law of Massachusetts. The fact is, the laws of the States and of the United States on the subject are in so much confusion and so contradictory that it would be really difficult to say with certainty who are and who are not legally

A Nursance that can and must be abatedthe stench of burning sulphur and suffocating carbonic acid gas emitted from the engines of the elevated roads.

The annoving indignities put upon respectable citizens at the Custom House are as degrading to the government as they are vexatious to the sufferers. A government should have some consideration for the sense of character of its own citizens. It should at least recognize the possibility that there may be some citizens who are not quite devoid of common honesty. The way the Custom House is managed is an insult to the American character. It assumes that every gentleman, though among the best known and of the highest standing, is prima facie a swindler, who, as often as he may chance to return from a foreign country, is to be treated as an intending defrauder of the revenue and subjected to the indignity of proving his innocence. We do not suppose the responsible officers of the Custom House are either the instigators or the willing accomplices of these wanton and gratuitous affronts to the most highly esteemed people in the community. The odious espionage which is practised on citizens is also practised upon the officers. They also are under the surveillance of a swarm of spies and informers who in turn are followed by still another swarm, realizing the satirio verses of Swift :-

Great floas have lesser floas,
And these have less to bite em,
And these fleas have lesser fleas
And so de injunitue.
This illiberal system of detectivism (if we

may coin a word) was invented during the war against supposed traitors, and it has since been adopted by the Treasury Department and extended until every citizen who returns home from a foreign country has a horde of spies set upon him and is subjected to degrading insults. If the retible officers of the Custom Ho were permitted to act on their own knowledge of citizens such insults would be spoided without any loss of revenue: but the highest local officers are subjected to the same base espionage as private citizens of the highest standing.

Among recent instances one of the least odious is the detention of the Epsom Cup won by Mr. Pierre Lorillard's horse Parole. We allude to this case because Mr. Lorillard is so well known a gentleman and because it is so absurd for his own government to tax him for the brilliant success which is a topic of pride and congratulation among his countrymen. It seems that an American citizen must be muleted for an achievement in a foreign country which raises the credit of the American name and gratifles the pride of his fellow citizens at home! If Mr. Lorillard had lost the race his government would have let him alone; but he is taxed and punished for having won it and brought home the trophy of a brilliant American success. This is the Custom House method of encouraging public spirited efforts to maintain our national reputation abroad.

The Treasury Department has stretched and strained the law against Mr. Lorillard. He had as clear a right to bring home this trophy free of duty as a watch to be worn on his person or a set of jewelry purchased and worn in Paris by his wife. The law makes free "wearing apparel in actual use and other personal effects not merchandise," What Treasury officer not an idiot can affect to believe that Mr. Lorillard's Epsom Cup is imported by him as merchandise? Things of this kind intended for 'sale" are not exempted, but only a fool could suppose that Mr. Lorillard would sell such a trophy. We respectfully call Secretary Sherman's attention to this insulting

WHY SHOULD A HUNDRED THOUSAND PASsengers suffer daily from the stench of barning sulphur and suffocating carbonic acid gas amitted by the elevated railroad engines? Let this nuisance be abated.

New England's weather was lauded to such an extent in a famous after-dinner speech two or three years ago that the States east of the Hudson River seem to have sattled themselves firmly in the belief that no other portion of the country has any weather worth speaking of. On the part of New York we respectfully but fearlessly challenge New England to compete for the weather championship, and for our record we refer the assumed holder of the meteorological belt to the weather in which we have indulged during the past fortnight, Not two weeks ago straw hats were the rule on Broadway; but suddenly there guilty. An appeal has been taken to the came a day when the uister appeared and a

Supreme Court of the State, where the whiff of camphor, suggestive of chests and wrappings in which winter clothing reposes during the heated season, could be inhaled on the sunny sides of streets most frequented by ladies. Then every one looked for the equinoctial storm : but no such disturbance appeared, and we defy New England to instance any similar omission in her whole meteorological experience. The blanket market experienced the liveliest of sensations, the coal dealers were at once overwhelmed with orders, and their promises were as bravely left unfulfilled as if Ananias and his fato nullify the marriage. The marriage laws of had never been heard of. The corner fruit stands gave place to the heavily elad vender of hot chestnuts, and at the been sustained by the Supreme Court of prescription counter of popular restaurants Missouri. The Supreme Court of the a tragrant steam arose from the tonics there United States has also thrown the weight of prepared. Then came a night when quilts and blankets suddenly seemed as heavy and unendurable as an hour-long sermon. Overcoats were remembered only as unpleasant appearance, though frequently with an apology on the face beneath it, and lovers stroiled forth in the moonlight as happily and leisurely as if June had come again, never to depart. True, the leaves fell from the trees in the parks day after day, but in such delicious weather what leaf of proper spirit could help longing to drop down upor the grass and roll lazily about on it? Thoughout the day the sky was as blue, a clear as if it had never known how to frown; in the evening a soft haze enveloped mansion and hovel in one all-embracing cloud of glory, while day and night and all the while the air was a cordial more delcious than any that the art of man has erer been able to devise. Let other localitic boast of their storms, their roaring wints and icy calms, but if weather is made to be talked about and enjoyed New York has during the past few days excelled the world.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Paris office of the HERAD on Saturday, October 4,

Boyden, Mrs. W. R., (hicago, Continental Hotel Burr, J. W., New York 3 Rue Marthabor. Brigg, B. L., New York Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. Cline, Mrs. G. P., Chi ago, Continental Hotel. Chumar, C. H., New York, Hôtel Dominici. Comstock, A. T., and family, New York, Conti-

Delize, S. J., Providence, Hôtel de l'Europe. Dennis, A. L., Jr., New Jersey, Hôtel du Prince

Elliott, A. H., and with, New York, Continental Harper, W. H. J., New Tork, Hotel de la Couronne. Holliger, Miss L., New York, 23 Rue de Bruxelles Kealhofer, Dr. B. H., and wife, St. Louis, Hôtel de

Lansing, Abraham, and wife, New York, Hotel

Jardin des Tutleries.

Meredith, F., Virginia, Continental flotel. Montague, F., Virginia, continental Hotel. Mercer, A. Clifford, New York, 23 Rue de Bruxelles. Mayo, Prank, and family New York, Hôtel de St.

Pétersbourg. Martin, Mrs., New York, 23 Rue de Bruxelles. McNelly, R. K., Pennsylvania, Continental Hotel, Nusbaum, P., New York, Hôtel de la Bergère, Powell, Arthur C., Ohic, No. 15 Rue Neuve St.

Robertson, John, New York, Hötel de Rivolt. Stearns, Miss G., New York, 23 Rue de Bruxelles. Stranss, Jacob, New York Hôtel de l'Avenue de

l'Opéra. Salter, Mrs. J. E., New York, Continental Hotel. Salter, Miss W. E., New York, Continental Hotel, Schoolcraft, O. J., Virginia, Continental Hotel. Tisdall, Mrs. J. L., New York, Continental Hotel. Wells, Charles F., and son, Pennsylvanis, Hotel

Woodruff, R. L., New York Hotel Dominici. Weidon, C. D., New York, Rôtel de la Couronne. William, F. B., Chicago, Oxford and Cambridge

Zeil, T. Ellwood, and family, Pennsylvania, No. 9 Cité Retiro.

It is estimated that there are nearly one million

railway men in England who are obliged to work on Kossuth, the illustrious Hangarian, resides near

Turin. One of his sons is an engineer, and his only living sister is in this country.
Of the seven million Hebrews in the world statisticians say there are five millions in Europe and a million and a half in she United States. Senator Zach Chandler was introduced at a politi-

who sayed the nation from Samuel J. Tilden."
Representative Atkins, of Tennessee, a member of
the Committee on Appropriations, has been very ill

for some time, but is now recevering. A meeting of the committee will soon be held in Washington to consider the estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year.

The San Francisco Chronicle favors the abolition of our diplomatic service, "It is extremely doubtful," it says, "that if Louis XIV., or Charles V. of Spain, or

Peter of Russia, or Frederick of Prussia had had, as we now have, the use of the telegraph, they would have resorted to the amba-sadorial method of communicating with foreign governments."

SPECULATIVE INSURANCE.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ON THE LIFE OF A POOR OLD MAN-DEVELOPMENTS WHICH FOLLOWED HIS DEATH-INVESTIGATION BY THE COMPANIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] LEBANON, Pa., Oct. 5, 1879.

This community is considerably agitated over the sudden death and burial of a poor old man by the name of David Long, aged fifty-five years, who lived alone in a little shauty built for him through the charity of his neighbors. The sensation of the affair is this, that the old man's life was insured for the aum of about \$20,000 in different companies among the number being the United Breth ren and Home Mutual of this place-\$6,000 in the former, and the amount in the latter could not be learned. These policies on the old man are all held by parties who are in no way related to him, but who, being of a speculative turn, had him insured for their benefit and they

paid all the premiums thereon.

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Among the number holding pelicies are some of

Among the number holding policies are some of the most prominent citizens in the place. Long was sick only a few days and died suddenly on the 25th of September last and was buried on; the following Sunday at the United Brethren Cometery, he being a member of that religious denomination. Application was made for the payment of the insurance by some of the parties holding policies, but having the Rabor murder case fresh in their minds the insurance officials refused to pay the claims until satisfied that Long died a natural death. Accordingly the bedy will be exhumed the coming week and an investigation be had for this purpose.

Long had been in needy circumstances for many years. At one time, however, he was well to do and was the ewner of some fine property hereabouts, but evil days came upon him, he became dissipated, then his wire uied and his only daughter ran away from home and associated herself with a gang of tramps, with whom sa has since travelled. He was engaged shortly before he died at driving a team at the North Lebanon Furnace. During his illness he was taken care of by Jonathan Umberger, on whose property Long's shanty was built. The physician says typhoid fever was the cause of death. Be this as it may, the insurance companies will not pay the risks until the body is examined. What he termination of the affair will be is yet a mystery, but it shows that speculative insurance has been carried on in this community to such an alarming patentina the times of six men are to pay the penalty.